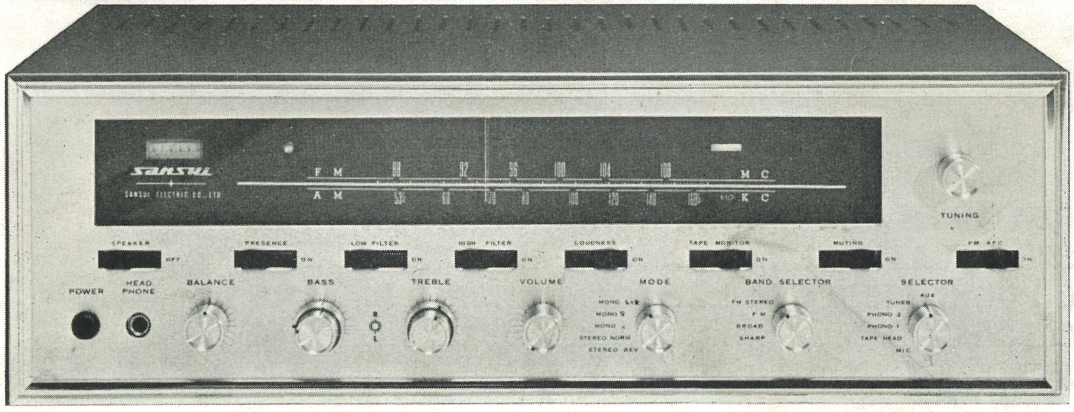
OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS & SERVICE MANUAL

AM/FM MULTIPLEX STEREO TUNER AMPLIFIER

SANSUI MODEL 1000 A



sansui

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SANSUI

AM/FM MULTIPLEX STEREO TUNER AMPLIFIER

MODEL 1000A

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The 1000A has a music power output of 100 watts (50W-50W) and features an amazingly low distortion factor of not more than 0.8% at 76 watts. A high quality amplifier with many exciting features, it is delivered to you with Sansui's fullest confidence.

And this top quality amplifier has a super-sensitive tuner of RF amplifier consisting of two Nuvistors.

Read this instruction carefully before you use the amplifier for the first time.

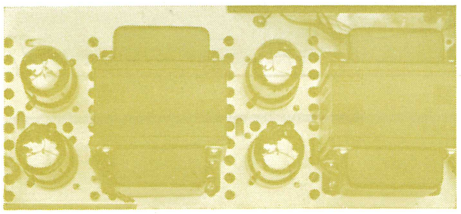
MODEL 1000A CHARACTERISTICS FEATURES SPECIFICATIONS

FEATURES

●New 7591 P.P. produces 80W without distortion (Max. 1% at 1000 cps)

The 7591 power tubes operate in class AB1-P.P. (fixed bias) for high fidelity reproduction. Their combined maximum output is limited to 100 Watts.

Total harmonic distortion at 1 kc is 0.8%.



and a very low frequency at which it is extremely difficult to minimize harmonic distortion, the distortion is limited to not more than 1%. This is quite a feat for a 100 watts amplifier.

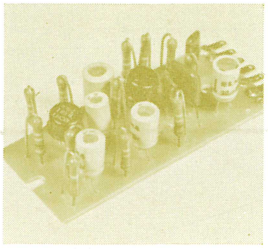
Another remarkable feature is the damping factor of 9.5, a figure which is lower than that of triode power tubes coupled in P.P. This is why bass sounds come out with such clarity.

●NFB used in all amplifier circuits, from preamp to power amplifier

The low distortion of the power amplifier is meaningless if the preamp generates distortions. This 1000A amplifier uses a three-stage amplifier circuit in its intermediate or control amplifier—unlike conventional one-stage control amplifiers—and has all its circuits in a single negative-feedback loop. These make 1000A amplifier free from noise and distortion.

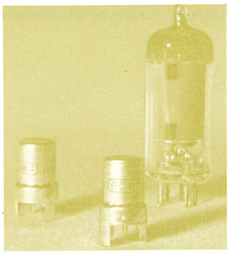
●Super-precision transistor preamplifier eliminates hum and noise

The exclusive SANSUI four-transistor preamplifier, which features a transistor circuit factor of 4—as compared with conventional 5~10—and a transistor noise factor of 2 db—as compared with conventional 5 db, eliminates hum and noise, the enemy of high-fidelity reproduction. The amplifier has



a much better S/N ratio and a gain three times larger than vaccum-tube amplifier.

●Highly sensitive two-stage RF amplifier using two Nuvistors and a three-gang variable condenser



The 1000A has an extremely compact high-gain RF amplifier for FM, which uses two cascode-coupled, low noise Nuvistor tubes with a three-gang variable condenser.

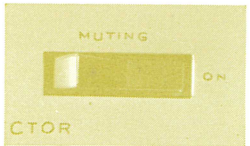
Therefore the tuner outperforms conventional single-stage grounded-grid RF amplifiers by 10 db in amplification and assures stable, high-selectivity, high-fidelity reception.

●Double-limiter shuts out noise

The 1000A is equipped with a two-stage noise limiter, which works effectively even where the field intensity is weak. It reliably eliminates a wide variety of noise such as annoying ignition sounds and other interferences.

●Muting switch suppresses noise during channel selection

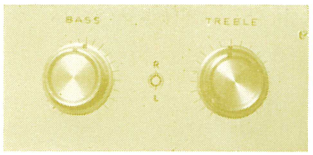
Unlike conventional FM receivers, which produce loud noise in the absence of the input because their limiters require a certain



level of input voltage to perform their noise-limiting function, the 1000A produces no noise even when not tuned to any station. This is because it has a built-in "Muting switch" (squelch circuit) which disconnects the audio amplifier stage automatically when tuner input drops below a certain level.

●Three-dimension performance possible with the center-channel output terminal

The 1000A amplifier has an output terminal for the center-channel amplifier. Connect it to a monaural amplifier, and it produces a three-dimension effect.



●Each channel can be operated independently (Equipped with double knob control)

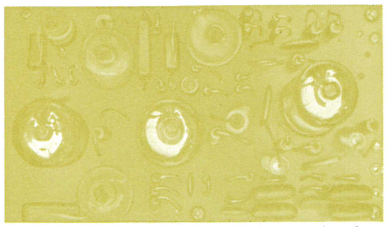
Each channel has an independent tone control for bass and treble. This makes fine adjustment possible.

●Equipped with advanced, high-performance accessory circuits

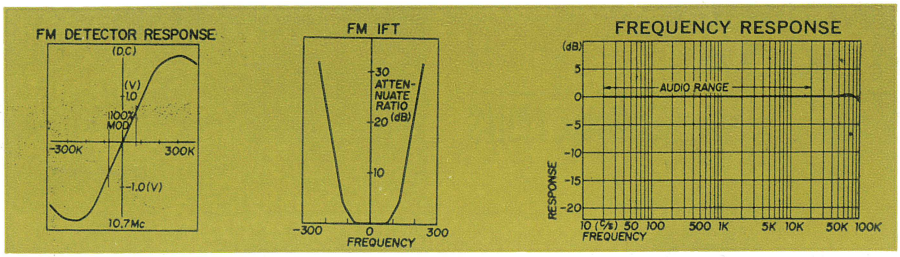
This amplifier is equipped with various advanced accessory circuits such as loudness control, low and high filters, tape monitor, presense, and headphone jack.

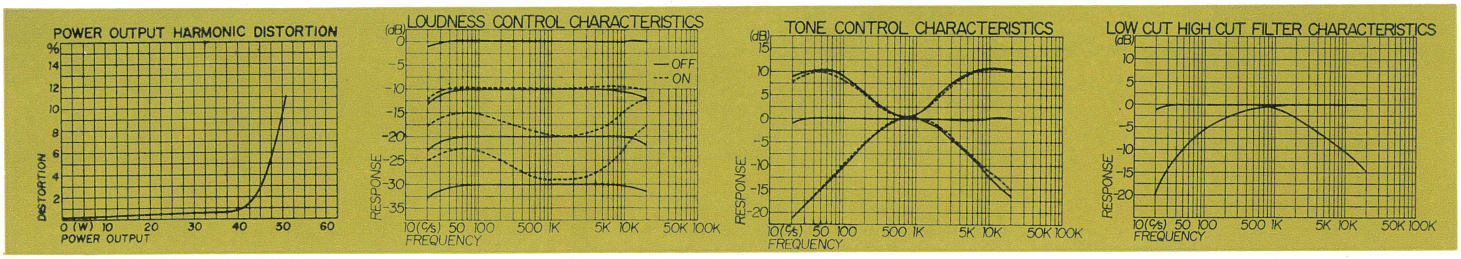
●Amazing channel separation of 35 db and more ensured by advanced FM multiplex circuit

The adoption of the most advanced switching matrix method for the multiplex circuit has amazingly improved the performance of the 1000A The amplifier has a full-fledged AFC, which can be switched off if you like.



CHARACTERISTICS





The AFC enables you to enjoy a stabilized reception of FM broadcast for many hours once you have tuned in.

●Easy-to-see FM multiplex stereo indicator

The FM multiplex stereo indicator actuated helps you tune in FM stereo stations easily and reliably.

●Single-stage RF amplifier with three-gang variable condenser for AM

The addition of a single-stage RF amplifier to the AM tuner has improved its sensitivity remarkably. This makes it particularly useful for DX reception.

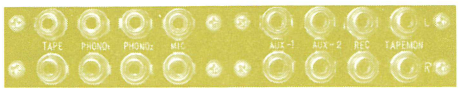
Moreover, it has such an excellent image ratio that no beat is produced between your station and another neighboring station.

●Built-in, high-sensitivity ferrite antenna

The built-in, high-sensitivity ferrite antenna adds to your listening pleasure by reducing noise to less than that of conventional tuners.

●Features

The input terminals are used for special



connections. When you use a cartridge of less than 2 mV output, employ a input transformer (SANSUI'S A-604) and plug in to the amplifier, and connect with "PHONO-1" terminals on the back of the amplifier.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

●AUDIO SECTION

* **Power Output**

Music power : 100 watts total

RMS Power Left/Right

40/40 watts (1% harmonic distortion)

* **Harmonic Distortion**

1% at 1000 cps and RMS rated power

* **Frequency Response**

Over-all : 20～20,000 cps ± 1 db

Power amplifier section : 10～80,000 cps ± 1 db

* **Hum and Noise**

High level input : 90 db below rated output

Low level input : 70 db below rated output

Channel Separation : 55 db at 1 kc (PHONO)

* **Input Sensitivity :** (for rated output)

Phono 1 : 0.5 mV (by using extra matching transformer)

Phono 2 : 1.5 mV

Tape Head (NAB) : 1.5 mV

Mic : 1.8 mV

Aux 1 : 65 mV

Aux 2 : 110 mV

Damping Factor : 9.5 at 16 ohms 1000 cps

Output Impedance : 8-, 16-ohms

* **Controls and Switches**

Bass controls : 26 db total variation at 50 cps

Treble controls : 21 db total variation at 10 kc

Loudness control

50 cps +7.5 db, 10,000 cps +7.5 db

Volume control at −30 db

Low filter : −10 db at 50 cps

High filter : −11 db at 10 kc

Presence switch : 6 db at 50 cps

Mode selector switch

1. Stereo Rev. 2. Stereo Nor. 3. Mono L. 4. Mono R. 5. Mono L+R.

Selector switch

1. Mic 2. Tape head 3. Phono 1 4. Phono 2 5. Tuner 6. Aux

* **Other Special Features**

Direct tape monitor. Headphone jack. Center channel output for connection to third amplifier. DIN Connector.

●FM SECTION

Frequency Range : 88～108 Mc

* **Sensitivity**

1.0 μV for 20 db quieting at 100% mod.

1.8 μV (IHFM Standard)

IF-Selectivity : 200 kc − 3 db

FM Channel Separation : 35 db at 1000 cps

FM Distortion : less than 1 %

FM Stereo Frequency Response

50～15,000 cps ± 1 db

* **Other Special Features**

Muting two nuvistor cascode front end. Meter tuning. Double limiter. FM stereo indicator

Heavy flywheel tuning. Solid state AFC

●AM SECTION

Frequency Range : 535 kc～1605 kc

IF-Selectivity : 6 kc. 12 kc−3 db

Sensitivity : 5 μV (IHFM Standard)

IF Frequency : 455 kc

●TUBES, TRANSISTORS AND DIODES

Tubes :

6CW4×2(nuvistor), 6BA6(EF-93)×3, 6BE6 (EK-90)×1, 6AU6(EF-94)×2, 6AQ8(ECC-85) ×3, 12AX7(ECC-83)×2. 12AU7(ECC-82)×1, 6BL8×1, 6AN8×2, 7591×4

Transistors : 2SB-381×4,

Diodes :

OA-91×12, MA-301×1, SD-1B×2, TC-02P ×1

●POWER REQUIREMENTS

Power Voltage : 100, 117, 240 volts 50, 60 cps

Power Consumption : 180 VA

●DIMENSIONS

Wideth 17 7/8″

Depth 14 3/16″ (Excluding rubber stand)

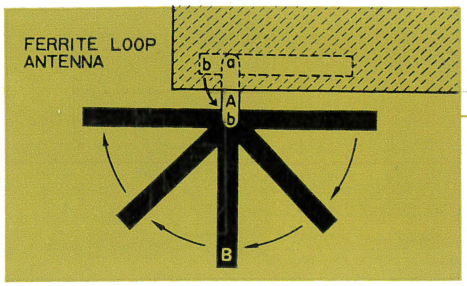
Hight 5 1/2″ (Excluding knobs)

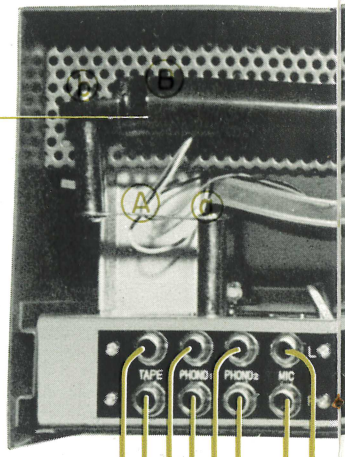
●WEIGHT : 44.7 lbs

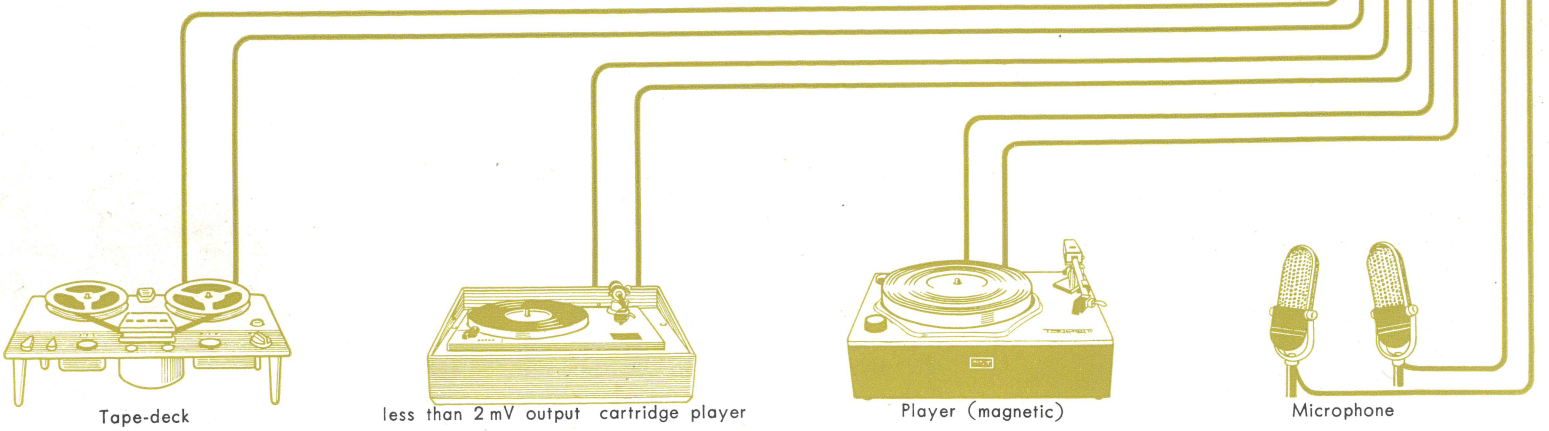
(specifications are subject to change without notice)

MODEL 1000A

CONNECTIONS







ANTENNA

Connection of FM antenna

Connect the attached FM antenna (feeders) to the A_1 and A_2 terminals.

If you live in an area near to broadcasting stations, install the antenna indoors in a T shape, choosing its direction so that it brings in broadcasts most effectively. Be careful of the direction and height of the antenna because the input varies considerably.

When you use this amplifier in a ferroconcrete building or in an area far from the station, the signals become weak and noise stronger. In such a case, use an outdoor television antenna or, if possible, an antenna exclusively for FM reception. FM sensitivity cannot be increased simply by lengthening the antenna wire. Adjust the height and direction of the antenna while listening to an FM program so that it ensures maximum sensitivity.

Built-in AM Antenna

To receive MW broadcasts, use the built-in ferrite antenna, As shown in the figure, move the ferrite antenna (B) out of the amplifier by moving angle (A) on axis (a). Move (B) on axis (b) to the point where you can receive the broadcast best. This antenna will perform satisfactrity except in ferroconcrete buildings or in areas remote from broadcasting stations.

Connection of AM antenna

When you use the amplifier in a ferroconcrete building or in area far from the station, the signals become weak and noise stronger. In such a case, use an outdoor antenna built slightly apart from the wall of your house. At the same time, ground the tuner. The direction of the antenna affects tuner sensitivity. Install it in such a way so that it can receive broadcasts most effectively. When you use an outdoor antenna, be sure to equip it with a lightning arresting switch to avoid possible danger.

RECORD PLAYER

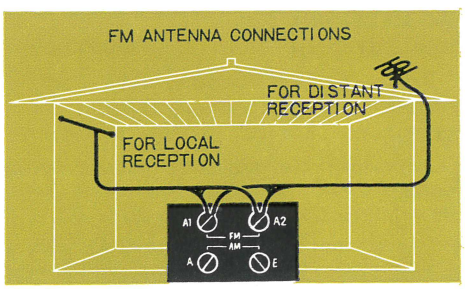
Connect the left output of player to the "CHAN-L" on the "PHON-1" or "PHONO-2" input terminals on the back of the amplifier.

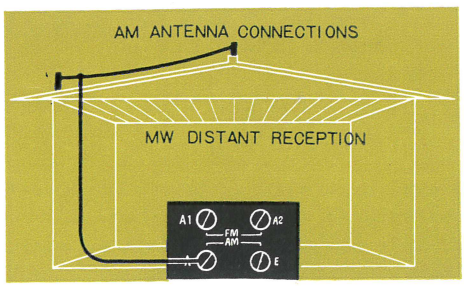
Connect the right output of player to the "CHAN-R" on the "PHONO-1" or "PHONO-2" on the back of the amplifier.

Connect the power-cord plug receptacle of the player to the power plug on the back of the amplifier.

Either magnetic or crystal cartridge can be used with the 1000A. But, if possible, use the magnetic type for the highest fidelity. When you use the crystal type, connect with the "AUX-1" terminals.

When the cartridge output voltage is less than 2 mV, adopted with the input transformer (We recomend Type SANSUI'S A-604) plug in to the amplifier, and connect with "PHONO-1" terminals on the back the of amplifier. When the cartridge output voltage is over 2 mV, connect with the "PHONO-2" terminals on the back of the amplifier.





* Note

Specifications of A-604

Frequency Response : 20~20,000 cps (— 1 db)

Primary Impedance : 3.5Ω

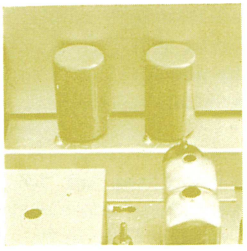
Ratio : 1 : 40

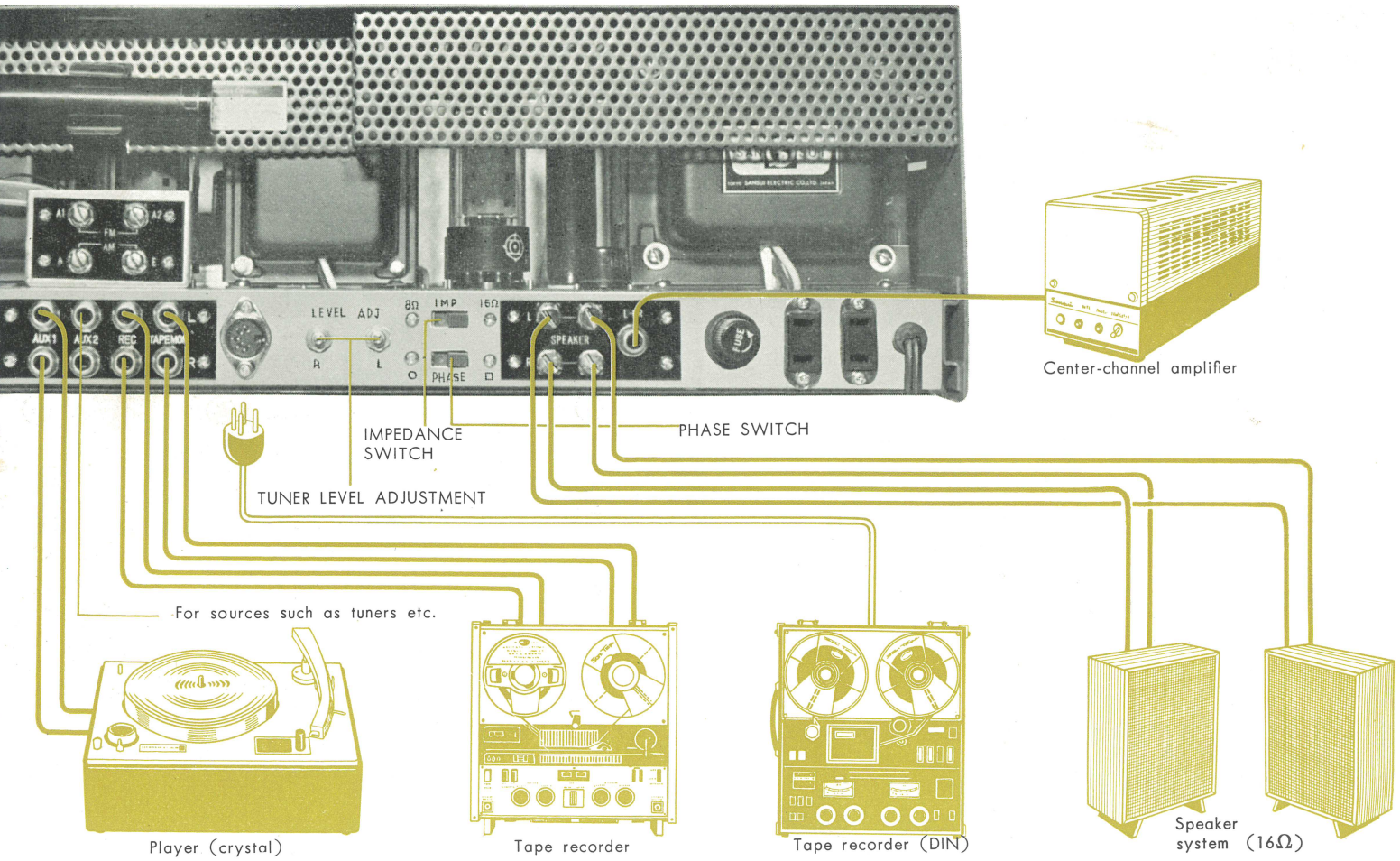
Gain : 32 db

Tape Weight : MT-9 43 gr

(plese contact our sales shop about the A-604)

A-604 plug in the amplifier:





TAPERECORDER

This amplifier can be used with a tape recorder for recording and playback and can also play tapes on the tapedeck. If you use a three-head tape recorder which has separate record and playback heads, you can make recordings while listening to a reproduction of the recordings. In other words, this amplifier can be used as a monitor which lets you know the quality of your recordings while they are being made.

1. Single-connection tape recorder

   A single-connection tape recorder (DIN standard) is to be connected with the single-connection plug to the DIN socket plug on the back of the amplifier.

2. Pin-jack tape recorder

   A. Recording: Connect the tape recorder input terminals to L and R (L or R in the case of monaural) of the "REC" terminals on the back of the amplifier with shieldwireds.

   B. Play back: Connect the tape recorder output terminals ("LINE") to L and R (L or R in the case of monaural operation) of the "TAPE MON" terminals on the back of the amplifier.

3. Playing tapes on the tape deck

   Connect the tape deck output terminals to L and R (L or R in the case of monaural operation) of the "TAPE" terminals on the back of the amplifier.

MICROPHONE

You can use a microphone with this 1000A amplifier. Any high-impedance (50-kilo-ohm) crystal, dynamic or velocity microphone is acceptable. Connection: Connect the microphone to L or R of the "MIC" terminals on the back of the amplifier. When you use two microphones, connect one to L and the other to R.

SPEAKERS

Stereophonic reproduction

Connect the polarity of the left-hand speaker to the upper L terminals of the "Speaker" on the back of the amplifier. Connect (+)'s of the speakers to the (+) terminals. Connect the polarity of the right-hand speaker to the lower R terminals of the "Speaker" on the back of the amplifier. Connect (+)'s of the speakers to the (+) terminals. Switch the impedance-switch of the amplifier in accordance with the impedance (8 Ω or 16Ω) of the speakers.

Monaural reproduction

(1) When you use one speaker system for monaural reproduction, connect the L and R speaker terminals of your amplifier as indicated in the figure.

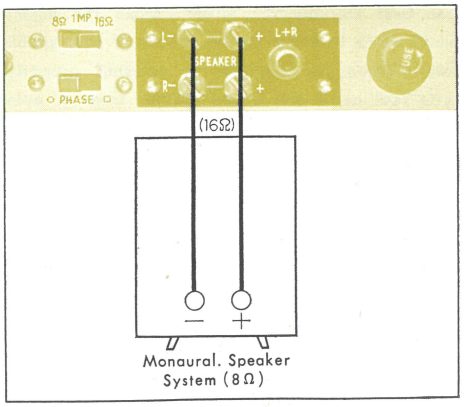
(2) In case a speaker of 8 Ω is employed, set the impedance switch at 16Ω; in case a speaker of 4 Ω is used, set the switch at 8 Ω.

(3) Be sure to keep the phase switch at "NORMAL (O)".

Three-dimension stereophonic reproduction

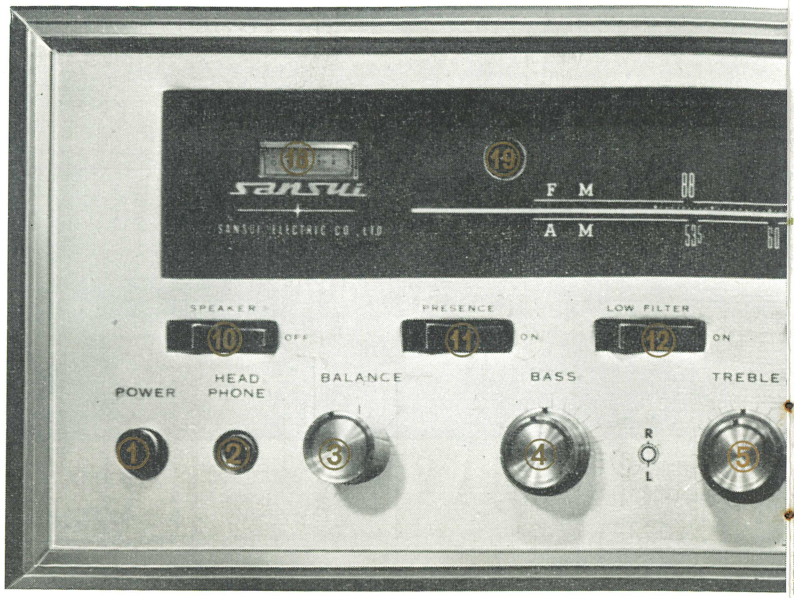
This amplifier is equipped with a terminal for a center-channel amplifier so that it can be used for three-dimension reproduction. To do this, refer to the special usage shown on the page 11.

* If you find that the sounds from both speakers do not mix well but leave a short of vacuum midway between the speakers, you can conclude that the amplifier and the speakers do not match in polarity. In such a case, reverse the phase switch in the opposite direction.
* When you use two pairs of speakers for stereophonic reproduction, make sure that the speaker output terminal connections do not touch each other and that the terminals are connected properly. If the connections are faulty, your amplifier will not work satisfactorily and may go out of order.



MODEL 1000A

SWITCH AND KNOBS



①POWER

This switch is used for connecting and disconnecting the power supply. Push the button for power. Push it again to shut it off. The switch also activates and deactivates the power supply plug receptacles on the back of the amplifier.

②HEADPHONE JACK

When you want to avoid disturbing others or when you use the amplifier as a monitor, connect the headphone to this jack. You can still enjoy stereophonic reproduction through the headphone. For this purpose, you can use any kind of headphones or earphones if their plugs fit into the jack. But use dynamic headphones designed for stereophonic reproduction, if possible.

③BALANCE

This knob is used to adjust the balance of volume between the right and left speakers for the best stereophonic effect. Make the adjustment while listening to the sounds of both speakers. When the amplifier is adjusted properly, you feel as if the sound comes from a point midway between the two speakers.

④BASS AND ⑤TREBLE FOR "L" AND "R" SPEAKERS

These control the tone of L and R speakers and each channels bass and treble can be operated independently. Turn it clockwise for louder reproduction and to reduce turn counterclockwise. The knobs out-side are the controls for the right side speakers and inside-knobs are the controls for the left side speakers.

⑥VOLUME

Output power from the amplifier is adjusted with this control.

Do not fast turn this volume knob, it may break small power capacity speakers.

⑦MODE

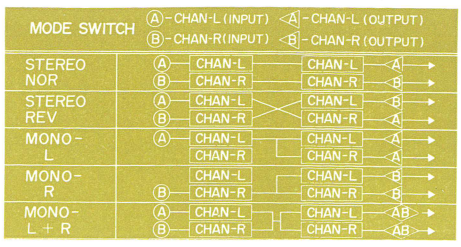
STEREO. REV : Reverses speakers. Signals from L and R reproduced by each speakers.

STEREO. NORM : Signals from L and R are reproduced by L and R speakers respectively. Maximum (peak) power output is 50 Watts per channel, 100 Watts total.

MONO. L : (For receiving FM, AM and Monaural phono or Tape.) Signals from L will be reproduced by L and R speakers at the same time. (R input not operative.) Maximum output is 100 Watts.

MONO. R : (For Monaural phono or Tape.) Signals from R will be reproduced by L and R speakers at the same time. (L input not operative)

MONO. L+R : Mixed L and R sounds from both speakers.



⑧BAND SELECTOR

SHARP : Set the control to sharp when selectivity is preferred in listening to AM.

BROAD : When total quality is preferred in listening to AM Broadcast.

FM : For Listening to FM Broadcast.

FM STEREO : When Listening to FM Stereo broadcast.

⑨SELECTOR

MIC : For microphone

TAPE HEAD : For input from tape deck.

PHONO-1 : For turntables equipped. Can be used Matching transformer.

PHONO-2 : For turntables equipped.

TUNER : For AM-FM radio reception.

AUX : For input from external circuit.

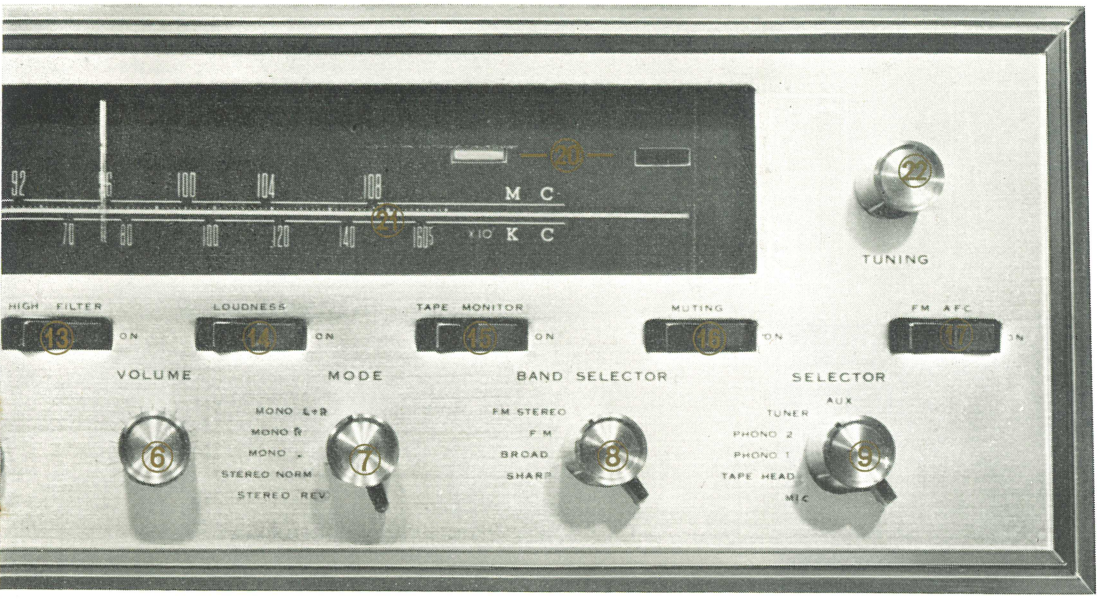
⑩SPEAKER

When listening with a headphone, speaker sound may be eliminated by moving the speaker switch to the off position.

⑪PRESENCE

If the tone control alone is used for the base compensation, slightly higher frequencies are compensated at the same time. To avoid this, turn this switch "ON".

This sets the turnover at 160 cps, changing speaker damping and frequency response characteristics to compensate base. As a result, all sound become impressive and you can enjoy clear, magnificent base.



⑫LOW FILTER

For eliminating very low frequency noises, such as those produced by a phono turntable or a tape deck.

⑬HIGH FILTER

For eliminating annoying noises produced by record scratch, radio "static", whistles and other interferences.

⑭LOUDNESS

When sound volume is at a low level, you feel as if bass and treble are missing. In such a case, turn this switch "ON" to compensate bass and treble. This will make you feel as if you were present at an actual concert.

⑮TAPE MONITOR

When switched on, sound being recorded through a three-head tape recorder can be played back through the amplifier. This switch should be on only when playing back from a tape recorder.

While the tape is being recorded, it is possible to listen to the program and monitor the recording at the same time.

When not recording, set to off.

⑯MUTTING

Turn this switch on to eliminate the noise you hear when not tuned to any station. Keep it on while tuning. However, if the muting switch is kept on when you receive weak signals, the sound may be distorted or reception may become impossible. In such a case, switch off the muting circuit.

⑰FM-AFC

This prevents signals from FM station with drifting. This is likely to happen because of the very high frequencies used. If it occurs, the total quality deteriorates or you cannot hear the program at all. To avoid this, switch on the FM-AFC after tuning in the station of your choice. If you switch on the FM-AFC before tuning, you may not be able to tune the tuner accurately. If the FM-AFC is kept on even when there are a number of stations nearly, you may suffer from their interference. In such a case, switch off the FM-AFC.

⑱TUNING INDICATOR

When tuning in the FM or AM station of your choice, set the dial pointer to the position which results in a maximum indication on the tuning meter.

⑲FM MULTIPLEX STEREO INDICATOR

When the tuner receives signals from a FM station broadcasting multiplex, this indicator lights up to show that it is receiving a stereo broadcast. The indicator never lights when the tuner is receiving a monaural FM broadcast. It lights up as the tuner is switched on, but goes off before long.

⑳STEREO-MONO INDICATOR

Indicates for Stereo and Mono, reception.

㉑DIAL SCALE

㉒TUNING

For tuning FM and AM broadcasts, rotate the tuning knob to select desired station on FM or AM dialscale while ovserving the tuning indicator for the point of best reception.

RECORD PLAYER OPERATION

1. Set the "SELECTOR" switch at "PHONO-1" or "PHONO-2".
2. Set the "MODE" switch at "STEREO-NORM" or "STEREO-REV" (at L or R in case of monaural operation).
3. Switch on the player, put on the record and adjust the number of revolutions as neccessary before placing the pickup on the record.
4. Balance the sound from both speakers by means of the "BALANCE" knob.
5. Adjust the amount of sound by means of the "VOLUME" knob. Other adjusting knobs and switches can be used to get the most satisfactory reproduction.

* When you play a monaural record on a stereo record player, follow the same produce as for stereo records. This will give you better results.

* If you feel that left and right are reversed when playing a stereo record, turn the "MODE" switch to "STEREO-REV".

* To balance the sounds from both speakers, play a monaural record in the same way as a stereo record and adjust the "BALANCE" knob in such a way that you feel that the sound comes from a point midway between the right and left speakers.

TAPERECORDER OPERATION

Recording

1. Set the "SELECTOR" switch at the proper position according to the program source (broadcast or record) you are going to record.
2. Set the "MODE" switch at "STEREO-NORM" or "STEREO-REV" (for stereophonic recording). "MONO-L" or "MONO-R" (for monaural recording). or at MONO-L+R. (for monaural recording of a stereophonic source).
3. Prepare the tape recorder for recording.
4. Operate the recorder and amplifier adjusting knobs and switches properly.

Playback

1. a. Tape deck
   Set the "SELECTOR" switch at "TAPE".
   b. Tape recorder
   Set the "TAPE MON" switch at "ON".
2. Set the "MODE" switch at "STEREO-NORM" or "REV" (for stereo), at "MONO-L" or "R" (for monaural), or at MONO-L+R (for double track monaural).
3. Set the tape recorder in the play position.
4. Other adjusting knobs and switches can be used for the most satisfactory reproduction.

Tapemonitoring

To use your amplifier as a monitor for a three-head tape recorder, follow the same procedure as the one for playing tapes on a recorder.

When you use a recorder, read the instruction manual carefully to avoid error in connection and operation. Unless you use your amplifier with a tape recorder, be sure to switch off the "TAPE MON" switch.

Connecting tape recorder can be done using either a single connection plug or by pinjacks. The single-connection plug conforms with German DIN standard specifications. It makes it easier to connect the tape recorder to the amplifier because it has a five-pin plug for both record and playback.

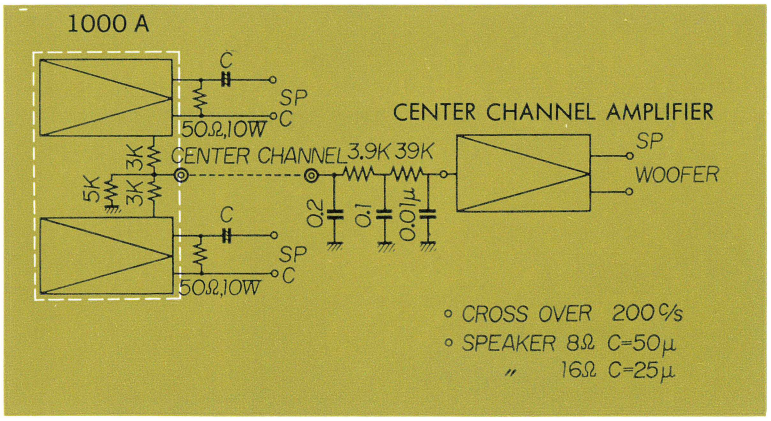
MICROPHONE OPERATION

1. Set the "SELECTOR" switch at "MIC".
2. Set the "MODE" switch at "STEREO-NORM" or "STEREO-REV" (when you use only one microphone for stereophonic effect).

At "MONO-L" or "MONO-R" (When you use only one microphone for monaural reproduction), or at MONO-L+R (when you use mixing two deffirent program sourses from two microphones).

3. Other adjusting knobs and switches can be used for the most satisfactory reproduction.

This amplifier accepts only high-impedance microphones. You cannot get the best performance if you use too long microphone cord, which causes various problems and reduces treble. This amplifier has separate tone controls for right and left speakers. You will find this feature very useful when you use one microphone for music and another for voice. Further, it gives added versatility to the amplifier, particularly when you record on a tape what is picked up by microphones.



BROADCASTING RECEPTION

A. FM broadcast reception

1. Set the "SELECTOR" switch at "TUNER" (lamp lights on tuning meter).
2. Set the "BAND SERECTOR" switch at "FM".
3. You can receive at any point of the "MODE" switch.
4. FM-AFC switch at OFF.
5. Tune in the station of your choice by means of "TUNING" knob using the dial and the Tuning Meter.
6. Set the "MUTING", if noise cones out during channel selection.
7. When you finished channel selection switch on the "FM-AFC".
8. Use other switches according to your needs.

B. AM broadcast reception

1. Set the "SELECTOR" switch at "TUNER".
2. Set the "BAND-SELECTOR" switch at "SHARP".
3. You can receive at any point at the "MODE" switch.
4. Tune in the station of your choice by means of "TUNING" knob using the the dial and the Tuning Meter.
5. Set the "BAND SELECTOR" switch at "BROAD" after the selection of a channel when you want to hear real Hi-Fi sounds.
6. Use other switches according to your needs.

C. FM MPX stereo reception

1. Set the "SELECTOR" switch at "TUNER".
2. Set the "BAND-SELECTOR" switch at "FM-MPX".
3. Set the "MODE" switch at "STEREO-NORM" or "STEREO-REV".
4. Tune in the station of your choice by means of the "TUNING" knob using the dial and the Tuning Meter.

   The moment tuned in a FM stereo station, the FM Stereo Indicator lights up. It does not light up except immediately after the tuner has been switched on.
5. The "TUNING" and "FM-AFC" switches are operated same with the FM broadcast reception.
6. Control the balance of the left and right speakers with the "BALANCE" knob.
7. Use other switches according to your needs.

FM broadcast

FM broadcasts are characterized by excellent total quality and freedom from noise. These features are used for compatible multiplex broadcasts. But some times we have to prevents the sign from FM station from drifting. This is likely to happen because of the very high frequency used. If this occurrs, the total quality deteriorates or you cannot hear the program at all. To avoid this, switch on the FM-AFC after tuning in the station of your choice.

FM stereo broadcast

The FM stereo broadcast has two kinds of systems for the reception, one is FCC method, the others CROSBY (FM-FM) methode. This amplifier uses the FCC method. The FCC method comprises the sum of signals for the right and left and the difference between the two. The latter serves as the code for the stereophonic effect. When signals are weak and noise is strong during stereophonic reception, the built-in noise filter or high filter is used to eliminate the high frequency noises.

AM broadcast

When you want to hear real nice sounds from AM broadcast band, after tuned in by "Sharp", turn to "BROAD", and it might the correct the station well. When stations are far from you or noise and mixed signals you have better turn back to the "SHARP".

SPECIAL OPERATION

●THREE DIMENSIONAL STEREO

This 1000A amplifier has an out put terminal for the center-channel amplifier.

The center-channel mixes the left and right sounds to produce the three-dimensional effect. To do this, connect the input terminal of the center-channel amplifier (monaural amplifier) to the pin jack of the center-channel output terminal at the right of the speaker terminal board with shieldwire.

Connections are as the above figure.

MODEL 1000A

GENERAL NOTICE

HOW TO ELIMINATE NOISE

●AM Broadcast Reception

Noise during AM broadcast reception can often be eliminated just by changing the position of the antenna.

In an area far from the station or in the mountains where radio waves cannot reach easily, or in a ferroconcrete building or a block of such buildings, the waves are not received well, resulting in unstable reception and increased noise. In such a case, connect an vinyl wire to the AM antenna terminal and stretch it along a pillor, lintel or ceiling in such a way that the signals come in best. If this does not reduce noise or improve sensitivity, erect an antenna outside the building, slightly apart from the wall.

In addition, some noise is peculiar to a certain broadcasting frequency. These result from the nature of AM waves. In some cases, they can be eliminated by grounding the amplifier or reversing the power cord plug-receptacle connections.

●FM Broadcast Reception

Noise during FM broadcast reception can be generally attributed to either of these: insufficient antenna input or intereference from other electrical appliances.

Antenna input is insufficient when the antenna is not installed properly or when the station is far away. Extend and fix the attached antenna in such a position that noise is minimized and the antenna input is maximized.

If this does not prove effective, use an indoor television antenna. For better results, erect an outdoor television or, if possible, an exclusive FM antenna in such a position that you can receive the broadcast most effectively.

When you use a television antenna for both television and FM with the help of a divider, make sure that television reception is not affected.

To prevent noise, avoid using an unnecessary long antenna wire.

FM reception is affected considerably by the conditions of transmission by stations: power and antenna efficiency. As a result, you may receive one station quite well while having difficulty in receiving another station.

●Common to AM and FM

In an area occupied by many ferroconcrete buildings, you may notice noise which occurs at a particular time of day. This type of noise can be easily distinguished from those described above. To eliminate such noise, attach a noise arrester to the electrical appliance or to the power source of your amplifier.

●Monophonic Reception of FM Multiplex Stereo Broadcasts

When you tune to an FM multiplex program, you may notice a noise which does not accompany monaural FM broadcasts. This does not mean that your tuner is out of order. In such a case, turn on the noise filter. In some cases, you can eliminate the noise by setting the treble knob of the amplifier flat or lower.

When you receive FM multiplex stereo broadcasts monophonically—with the selector at "FM" —the sounds from both speakers mix into a monaural reproduction as if you tune to an ordinary monaural FM station. Use this method if you find too much noise when receiving a FM multiplex stereo broadcast because the waves, field intensity or input is inadequate.

GROUNDING THE AMPLIFIER

Noise can sometimes be reduced by grounding the amplifier. To do this, connect the "E" terminal on the antenna terminal board on the back of your amplifier to a copper rod or plate buried deep in the ground. Use a vinyl or enamel wire to make the connections.

CONNECTIONS

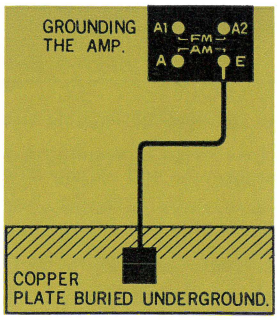
When you connect your amplifier to a tape recorder or tuner, be sure to use an adequately thick shieldwire. If you use an untwisted vinyl cord like those used for the lights, you will suffer from hum. Furthermore, do not use a wire longer than 2 meters (about 6.5 ft.) because the longer the connecting wire is, the greater the attenuation of treble becomes. For connection to a tuner or FM adaptor, use a wire 1 to 1.5 meters (about 3.3 to 4.8 ft.) long. When you use the amplifier for monaural reproduction, it is easier for operation to use the upper R terminal for connection. Be sure to set the "MODE" switch to the connected channel.

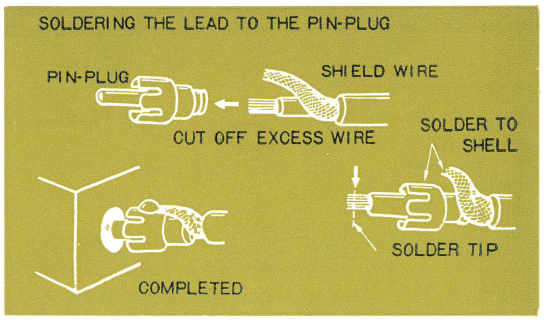
HUM AND HOWLING

When you play a record or tape, you may sometimes hear unpleasant humming or howling. This does not mean that your amplifier is defective. In most cases, humming or howling is a result of these causes:

If you place a record player on or near the speaker box, the vibrations of the speaker cabinet caused by the sound waves from the speaker are transmitted to the player and cause howling. To prevent this, keep the record player away from the speaker cabinet or put a thick cushion between the player and the cabinet.

A low, buzzing sound will also be produced if you do not use shieldwire for connection. If this is not the case, examine the connections closely. Make sure that the earth and live ends are not reversed so that the motor and arm are inadequately grounded.





SPEAKER POLARITY

If the phase (polarity, viz. + and −) of the right and left speakers is reversed, the sounds at the center of the frequency range become weak. You will particularly sense an attenuation of bass. To make sure that speaker palarity is all right, play a monaural record on a stereo record player. If the polarity is reversed, you will have the result mentioned above. In such a case, reverse the polarity switch in the opposite position. When both speakers are thus made to agree in polarity, you will feel as if the sound is coming from a single speaker placed just between the right and left speakers.

FUSE

The amplifier does not work when the fuse is blown. In such a case, disconnect the power cord and replace the fuse on the back of the amplifier. Use a 4-ampere fuse enclosed in a glass tube. Never risk the danger of using fine wire or a fuse of a larger capacity as a substitute. If the fuse has burnt out because the amplifier is out of order, locate the trouble and repair it before replacing the fuse. The fuse blows if you use an AC plug receptacle larger than the specified capacity (30 VA).

HEAT GENERATED BY AMPLIFIER

The top of the amplifier case becomes considerably hot after many hours of continuous operation. But this should not worry you because air vents are provided on the top and back of the case. If you place something on the amplifier or put it in a closed box, or keep its front panel facing up, it might go out of order.

CONNECT LEADWIRES PROPERLY

Connect leadwires properly to the speaker and other input and output terminals. If connections are loose or touch other parts, your amplifier will not work properly. Moreover, it may produce noise. If you use your amplifier in such a way for a long time, it may eventually break down. Finally, read the instructions for your tuner or tape recorder carefully before you connect it to your amplifier.

AC PLUG RECEPTACLES

Of the two AC plug receptacles provided on the back of the amplifier, the one nearer to the output terminals can be switched on or off by means of the power switch while the other one cannot. These receptacles have capacities of 30 VA and 120 VA, respectively. If appliances requiring more than 150 VA are connected to these receptacles, the amplifier fuse will blow out or cause other trouble. Be sure not to overload these receptacles.

	Symptoms (1)	Symptoms (2)	Likely defective places
When the power switch is pushed, electric supply will not be on.	A. Poor power switch. B. Poor power cord. C. Poor plug contact. D. Blown fuse.	(In case the fuse blows again upon fitting a new one)	Replace it. Replace it. Replace the plug or make the plug contact better. Replace it. Short-circuit rearing in the power transformer (T_{10}) or short-circuit of path condenser (C_{149})
When the power switch is pushed, electric supply will be on.	A. The amplifier does not work at all.	1. Broken wires of vacuum tube heaters. 2. In case there is something wrong in the vacuum tube and voltage in resp. places 3. In case there is nothing wrong in the vacuum tube and voltage in resp. places	V_1~V_{21} and silicon diodes. Check the places where there is something wrong in voltage. Check the input circuit after AUX.
	B. Only the FM tuner does not work at all.	1. Broken wires of vacuum tube heaters in the FM system. 2. In case there is something wrong in the vacuum tube and voltage in resp. places in the FM system. 3. In case there is nothing wrong in resp. places in the FM system.	V_1~V_7, V_{10} Check the places where there is something wrong in voltage. Insufficient capacity of C_{42} C_{43}, poor IFT (T_1~T_5) Short-circuit of C_{25}, C_{26}, C_{27}, C_{44} Trouble in the local oscillating circuit of V_{3b} (6AQ8)
	C. Only the FM-MPX system does not work.	1. Broken wires of vacuum tube heaters in the multiplex system. 2. In case there is something wrong in the vacuum tube and voltage in resp. places in the multiplex system. 3. In case there is nothing wrong in the vacuum tube and voltage in the multiplex system.	If the FM tuner works normally, check V_{11}~V_{13}. Check the places where there is something wrong in voltage. If the FM tuner works normally, it is caused by insufficient capacity of C_{45}, C_{62}, C_{64}, C_{66}, C_{67}, and poor L_{10}, L_{12}, L_{13}.
	D. Only the AM tuner does not work	1. Broken wires of vacuum tube heaters in the AM tuner system. 2. In case there is something wrong in the vacuum tube and voltage in resp. places in the AM tuner system. 3. In case there is nothing wrong in the vacuum tube and voltage in resp. places in the AM tuner system.	V_8, V_9, V_5 Check the places where there is something wrong in voltage. Poor IFT (T_6, T_7) and RF coil (L_8). Poor diode (OA-91). Short-circuit of C_{18} and C_{20}. Insufficient capacity of C_{39}.
	E. The phono, tape head systems and mike do not work.	1. In case of poor the TR head. 2. In case of the poor contact of the selector switch. 3. In case there is something wrong in the input circuit. 4. Poor condition of the attached appliances connected. 5. Poor coupling condenser C.C. 0.05 μF.	Replace the TR head amplifier unit. Replace it or repair the contact ($S_{1a\cdot b}$ $S_{2a\cdot b}$) Poor contact and short-circuit of the input terminal and pin jack. —— C_{87}, C_{122}.
	A. In case of small sounds of resp. AUX, FM (MPX), AM tuners, phono, tape recorder, mike etc.	In case there is something wrong in voltage in power circuit and resp. places.	Check the places where there is something wrong in voltage.
	A. In case of small sounds of AUX with nothing wrong in voltage in resp. places.	1. Poor fixed resistor. 2. Short-circuit rearing in the output transformer.	Compound parts CRS-01, CRS-02, CRS-10A. T_8, T_9

	Symptoms (1)	Symptoms (2)	Likely defectivc places
When the power switch is pushed, electric supply will be on.		3. Drop in condenser capacity and short-circuit.	Insufficient capacity of C_{90}, C_{125}, C_{92}, C_{129}, C_{99}, C_{134}, C_{111}, C_{112}, C_{145}, C_{144} and tubular electrolytic condensers C_{91} C_{126}.
		4. Deterioration of vacuum tubes.	V_{14}~V_{21}
	B. In case of small FM broadcasting sounds with nothing wrong in voltage in resp. places.	1. Divergence in tracking regulation.	Refer to the regulation method of the FM tuner.
		2. Divergence in IFT regulation.	Refer to the regulation method of the FM tuner.
		3. Poor diode.	Germanium diode (OA-91)
		4. Drop in Q of coils etc.	L_1, L_5, L_6
		5. Poor condensers.	Insufficient capacity of C_{11}, C_{14}, C_{16}, C_{41}, C_{43}.
		6. Misregulation of the semi-fixed resistance.	VR-1 VR-4
		7. Poor contact of the rotary switch.	S_{2b}
	C. In case of small sounds of the FM multiplex stereo system with nothing wrong in voltage in resp. places.	1. Insufficient capacity of the coupling condensers.	C_{45}, C_{48}, C_{53}, C_{62}, C_{64}, C_{66}, C_{67}
		2. Divergence in regulation of coils etc.	L_{10}, L_{12}, L_{13}
		3. Change in capacity of the condensers in the tank circuit.	C_{49}, C_{55}, C_{56}
		4. Deterioration of diode.	Germanium diode OA-91
		5. Misregulation of the semi-fixed resistances.	VR-4, VR-5
		6. Poor contact of the rotary switch.	S_{2b}
	D. In case of small AM broadcasting sounds with nothing wrong in voltage in resp. places.	1. Divergence in tracking regulation.	Refer to the regulation method of the AM tuner.
		2. Divergence in IFT regulation.	Refer to the regulation method of the AM tuner.
		3. Poor diode.	OA-91
		4. Drop in Q of coils etc.	L_7, L_8
		5. Poor condensers.	Insufficient capacity of C_{28}, C_{16}, C_{39}
			R_{32}, R_{35}
		6. Misregulation of the semi-fixed resistances.	VR-4
		7. Poor contact of the rotary switch.	S_{2b}
	E. In case of small sounds of the phono, tape recording systems and mike with nothing wrong in voltage in resp. places.	1. In case of the poor contacts of the selector switch.	$S_{1a, b, e, f}$
		2. In case there is something wrong in the input circuit.	Poor contact of the pin jack or poor shielding wires.
		3. Poor condition of the attached appliances connected.	——
		4. Poor coupling condensers.	C_{75}, C_{84}, C_{87}, C_{114}, C_{115}, C_{112}
		5. Insufficient capacity of emitter bypass condensers.	C_{83}, C_{85}, C_{116}, C_{120}
	A. In case the sounds from the AUX terminal are distorted much.	1. Deterioration of vacuum tubes.	V_{15}, V_{19}
		2. Partial short-circuit rearing in the output transformer.	T_8, T_9
		3. Poor speaker.	——
		4. Distortion resulted from the attached appliances connected.	——

	Symptoms (1)	Symptoms (2)	Likely defective places
When the power switch is pushed, electric supply will be on.	B. In case the FM broadcasting sounds are distorted much.	1. Poor condition and small input of the antenna.	Refer to the Item, How to install the antenna in the catalogue.
		2. Divergence in tracking regulation.	Refer to the regulation method of FM.
		3. Divergence in regulation of IFT.	Refer to the regulation method of FM.
		4. Poor germanium diode.	OA-91
		5. Insufficient capacity of the condensers in the FM tuner part.	C_{13}, C_{15}, C_{17}, C_{21}, C_{24}, C_{35}
	C. In case the sounds of the FM multiplex stereo system are distorted much.	1. Sounds distorted at FM tuner.	Refer to the Item G in Symptoms 1.
		2. Poor regulation of the multiplex coil.	Refer to the regulation method of the multiplex adapter.
		3. Poor germanium diode.	(OA-91)
		4. Poor condensers.	Poor insulation of C_{62}, C_{64}
		5. Poor fixd resistor.	Broken wires of R_{46}, R_{55}, R_{63}, R_{67}
	D. In case the AM broadcasting sounds are distorted much.	1. Divergence in tracking regulation.	Refer to the regulation method of AM.
		2. Divergence in regulation of IFT.	Refer to the regulation method of AM.
		3. Poor germanium diode.	OA-91
		4. Insufficient capacity of condenser and short circuit.	Insufficient capacity of C_{29}, C_{33}, puncture of C_{34}
	E. In case the sounds of the phono, tape recording systems and mike are distorted much.	1. In case of much distortion in the attached appliances connected.	——
		2. Poor tubular electrolytic condensers.	Puncture of C_{75} and C_{114}
	A. In case of big humming from the AUX terminal.	1. Insufficient capacity of the electrolytic condensers.	C_{156}, C_{113}, C_{108}
		2. Inner touch of vacuum tubes.	V_{14}~V_{21}
		3. Big humming in the attached appliances connected.	——
		4. Poor regulation of the hum balancer.	VR-11, VR-12
		5. Broken wires of the NF resistances.	R_{117}, R_{163}
	B. In case of big humming in FM broadcasting.	1. Hums generated when tuned to a channel.	Reverse connection of the power plug or poor earthing condition of the chassis.
		2. Inner touch of vacuum tubes.	V_1~V_7, V_{10}
	C. In case of big humming in the FM multiplex circuit system.	1. Hums generated from the above-mentioned causes.	Reverse connection of the power plug or poor earthing condition of the chassis.
		2. Inner touch of vacuum tubes.	V_1~V_7, V_{10}~V_{13}
	D. In case of big humming in AM broadcasting.	1. Hums generated when tuned to a channel.	Reverse connection of the power plug or poor earthing condition of the chassis.
		2. Inner touch of vacuum tubes.	V_8, V_9, V_5
	E. In case of big humming in the phono, tape recording systems and mike.	1. Poor condition of shielding wires of sound appliances and their connection.	Refer to the Item PRECAUTIONS in the catalogue.
		2. Sound appliances and the shielding wires are subjected to external induction.	Install them as far away as possible from the induction machines.
		3. Residual hums of sound appliances.	——

	Symptoms (1)	Symptoms (2)	Likely defective places
When the power switch is pushed, electric supply will be on.	A. In case of loud noises from the AUX terminal.	1. Break rearing in the fixed resistor wires and touch of parts.	R_{100}, R_{105}, R_{115}, R_{116}, R_{119}, R_{121}, R_{149}, R_{154}, R_{164}, R_{165}, R_{167}, R_{169}
		2. Short-circuit rearing at the condensers and touch of parts.	C_{106}, C_{109}, C_{141}, C_{142}
		3. Break rearing in the primary side of the output transformers.	T_8, T_9
		4. Inner touch of vacuum tubes.	V_{14}~V_{21}
	B. In case of a great many noise in FM broadcasting.	1. Small input voltage and poor condition of the antenna.	Refer to the Item Antenna in the catalogue.
		2. Poor vacuum tubes (high howling)	V_1, V_2, V_3
		3. Break rearing in the fixed resistance wires and touching of parts.	R_2, R_3, R_5, R_7, R_9, R_{12}, R_{14}, R_{15}, R_{18}
		4. Short-circuit of condensers and touch of parts.	C_3, C_7, C_{13}, C_{15}, C_{17}, C_{21}, C_{24}
	C. In case of a great many noises in FM multiplex stereo system.	1. Noises made by the above-mentioned causes.	Refer to symptoms (1).
		2. Break rearing in the multiplex coil wires.	L_{10}~L_{13}
		3. Break rearing at the fixed resistances.	R_{49}, R_{56}, R_{65}, R_{64}, R_{66}, R_{68}
		4. Short-circuit rearing at condensers.	C_{45}, C_{48}, C_{52}, C_{53}, C_{62}, C_{64}, C_{66}, C_{67}
		5. Poor vacuum tubes.	V_{11}~V_{13}
	D. In case of a great many noises in the phono, tape recording system and mike.	1. Poor condition of fixed resistances and break rearing at the resistance wires.	R_{84}~R_{96}, R_{133}~R_{145}
		2. Poor condensers.	C_{75}~C_{87}, C_{114}~C_{122}
		3. Inner noises and poor connection of the attached appliances connected.	——
	A. While the FM tuner is working normally.	1. The tuning meter does not work at all.	Poor (M) and broken wire of R_{28}
		2. The tuning meter works slightly.	• It varies depends on the intensity of the electric field resulted from regional diflerences. • It is caused by poor condition of the FM antenna.
	B. While the AM tuner is working normally.	1. The tuning meter does not work at all.	Poor (M) and broken wire of R_{10}.
		2. The tuning meter works slightly.	• It varies depending on the intensity of the electric field resulted from regional differences.
		3. In case the zero point of the meter diverges much.	• Broken wires of R_{29}, R_{30}.
	C. The stereo indicator is not lighted at the time of FM stereo reception.	1. In case the multiplex adapter does not work normally.	Refer to the Item Symptoms of respective multiplex.
		2. In case only the indicator does not work with the multiplex adapter working normally.	Poor NL, broken wire of R_{50} and poor V_{11}.
		3. The indcator is kept lighting while the multiplex adapter is working normally.	Poor OA-91 and poor regulation of VR-2.
	D. Poor separation at the time of FM stereo reception.	1. In case the multiplex adapter works normally.	Poor regulation of VR-3 (Refer to the regulation method of multiplex).

FM ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

1. AFC-OFF 2. Turn tuning gang fully Center carrier wave. Set pointer at reference mark.

STEP	ALIGN	GENERATOR	FEED SIGNAL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	DIAL SETTING	ADJUST	ADJUST FOR
1.	IF Transformer	10.7 MC ±400 KC	V_6 Pin 1 6AU6	oscilloscope at ①		4th IFT (T_4) Primary & secondary	Best IFT Wave form
		10.7 MC ±400 KC	V_5 Pin 1 6BA6	oscilloscope at ①		3rd IFT (T_3) Primary & secondary	Best IFT Wave form
		10.7 MC ±400 KC	V_4 Pin 1 6BA6	oscilloscope at ①		2nd IFT (T_2) Primary & Secondary	Best IFT Wave form
		10.7 MC ±400 KC	Couple Sweep Signal by a round tube V_3 6AQ8	oscilloscope at ①		1st IFT (T_1) Primary & Secondary	Best IFT Wave form
2.	Discrimi-nator	10.7 MC ±400 KC	Couple Sweep Signal by a round tube V_3 6AQ8	oscilloscope at ②		5th IFT (T_5) Discriminator Transformer	S Curve
3.	OSC.	88 MC 400 c/s 100% Modulation	Antenna Terminals	oscilloscope & V.T, V.M. at oscillo load	88 MC	OSC. coil L_6	Maximum
4.	OSC.	108 MC 400 c/s 100% Modulation	Antenna Terminals	oscilloscope & V.T, V.M. at oscillo load	108 MC	OSC. Trimmer TC_3	Maximum
5.		Reiterate 3. 4					
6.	RF Amp.	88 MC 400 c/s 100% Modulation	Antenna Terminals	oscilloscope & V.T, V.M. at oscillo Load	88 MC	RF Amp. coil L_5	Maximum
7.	Antenna circuit	88 MC 400 c/s 100% Modulation	Antenna Terminals	oscilloscope & V.T, V.M. at oscillo load	88 MC	Antenna coil L_1	Maximum
8.	RF Amp	104 MC 400 c/s 100% Modulation	Antenna Terminals	oscilloscope & V.T, V.M. at oscillo Load	104 MC	RF. Amp Trimmer TC_2	Maximum
9.	Antenna circuit	104 MC 400 c/s 100% Modulation	Antenna Terminals	oscilloscope & V.T, V.M. at oscillo Load	104 MC	Antenna circuit Trimmer TC_1	Maximum
10.		Reiterate 6, 7, 8, 9					

STEP	ALIGN	GENERATOR	FEED SIGNAL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	DIAL SETTING	ADJUST	ADJUST FOR
1.	IF Trans-former	455 KC ± 30 KC sweep-generator	Pin 7 6BE6	Sweep input at ③		1st I.F.T- - (T_6) Primary & secondary 2nd I.F.T- - (T_7) Primary & secondary	Best I.F.T Wave form
2.	OSC.	AM-OSCILATOR 535 KC 400 c/s 30% Modulation	Antenna Terminals	oscilloscope & V.T, V.M. at output load	535 KC	OSC. coil L_9	Maximum
3.	OSC.	1605 KC 400 c/s 30 Modulation	Antenna Terminals	oscilloscope & V.T, V.M. at output load	1605 KC	OSC. Trimmer TC_6	Maximum
4.		Reiterate 2. 3.					
5.	RF Amp.	600 KC 400 c/s 30% Modulation	Antenna Terminals	oscilloscope & V.T, V.M. at output load	600 KC	RF coil L_8	Maximum
6.	RF Amp.	1400 KC 400 c/s 30% Modulation	Antenna Terminals	oscilloscope & V.T, V.M. at output load	1400 KC	RF Trimmer TC_5	Maximum
7.		Reiterate 5. 6.					
8.	Antenna circuit	600 KC 400 c/s 30% Modulation	Antenna Terminals	oscilloscope & V.T, V.M. at output load	600 KC	Ferrite Loop Antenna at coil L_7	Maximum
9.	Antenna	1400 KC 400 c/s 30% Modulation		oscilloscope & V.T, V.M. at output load	1400 KC	Antenna circuit at Trimmer TC-4	Maximum
10.		Reiterate 8. 9.					

1. Do not attempt to align the Multiplex Circuit unless the following equipment is available :

a. Multiplex Stereo Generator b. FM Signal Generator c. Oscilloscope

d. Sweep Generator e. AC V.T, V.M. f. Audio oscillator

STEP	ALIGN	GENERATOR	FEED SIGNAL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	ADJUST	ADJUST FOR
1.	67 KC Trap	67 KC Audio Signal	Connect to T.P ④	V.T, V.M. at T.P ⑤	L_{11}	Minimum
2.	19 KC coil Transformer	FM Signal Gen. Modulated 30% by Stereo Gen. sub-Channel	Antenna Terminals Tune to signal	V.T, V.M. & Oscilloscope at output load	L_{10}	Maximum
3.	19 KC coil	Same	Same	Same	L_{12}	Maximum
4.	38 KC Doubler	Same	Same	Same	L_{13}	Maximum
5.	Separation VR	FM Signal Gen. Modulated 30% by Stereo Signal Gen. Channel-L	Same	V.T, V.M. & Oscilloscope at output load Channel-R	Separa-tion VR_3	Channel-R Minimum

MODEL 1000A

PARTS LIST

Part No.	Nomenclature
R1	47 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R2	1.5 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R3	3.3 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R4	68 Ω ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R5	1 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R6	1.8 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R7	1 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R8	68 Ω ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R9	1 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R10	4 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R11	68 Ω ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R12	1 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R13	68 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R14	15 KΩ 1 Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R15	15 KΩ 2 Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R16	3 MΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R17	40 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R18	20 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R19	1 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R20	1 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R21	1 MΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R22	100 Ω ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R23	20 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R24	20 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R25	50 Ω ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R26	8 KΩ 1 Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R27	2 MΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R28	220 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R29	500 Ω ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R31	10 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R32	100 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R33	2.2 MΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R34	100 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R35	50 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R36	2 MΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R37	2.2 MΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R38	100 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R39	500 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R40	50 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R41	7 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R42	1 MΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R43	50 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R44	82 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R45	1 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R46	510 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R47	4.7 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R48	470 Ω ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R49	10 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R50	150 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R51	200 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R52	2.2 MΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R53	1 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R54	1 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R55	510 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R56	100 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R57	39 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R58	10 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R59	47 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R60	47 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R61	47 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R62	47 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R63	10 MΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R64	15 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R65	22 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R66	15 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor

Part No.	Nomenclature
R67	10 MΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R68	22 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R69	8.2 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R70	51 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R71	10 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R72	2.2 KΩ 2 Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R73	10 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R74	51 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R75	10 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R76	8.2 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R77	100 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R78	100 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R79	800 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R81	150 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R83	150 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R84	100 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Noise Less Resistor
R85	170 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Noise Less Resistor
R86	15 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Noise Less Resistor
R87	300 Ω ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R88	15 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Noise Less Resistor
R89	70 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Noise Less Resistor
R90	15 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Noise Less Resistor
R91	16 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R92	5 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R93	12 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R94	3 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Noise Less Resistor
R95	10 Ω ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R96	12 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Noise Less Resistor
R97	40 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R98	500 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R99	2 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R100	50 KΩ ½Watt 10% Noise Less Resistor
R101	100 KΩ Enclosed in CRSO 2
R102	15 KΩ Enclosed in CRSO 2
R103	100 KΩ Enclosed in CRSO 2
R104	2 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R105	50 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R106	2 MΩ Enclosed in CRS-10A
R107	2 MΩ Enclosed in CRS-10A
R108	1 MΩ Enclosed in CRS-10A
R109	50 KΩ Enclosed in CRSO-1
R110	50 KΩ Enclosed in CRSO-1
R111	50 KΩ Enclosed in CRSO-1
R112	40 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R113	100 Ω ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R114	1 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R115	600 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R116	150 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R117	1.5 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R118	39 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R119	30 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R120	50 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R121	30 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R122	3 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R123	200 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R124	200 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R125	1 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R126	1 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R127	6 KΩ 15Watt Wire Wound Resistor
R128	8 Ω 10Watt Wire Wound Resistor
R129	500 Ω 1 Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R130	5 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R131	3 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R132	100 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R133	100 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Noise Less Resistor

Part No.	Nomenclature
R134	170 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Noise Less Resistor
R135	15 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Noise Less Resistor
R136	300 Ω ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R137	15 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Noise Less Resistor
R138	70 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Noise Less Resistor
R139	15 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Noise Less Resistor
R140	16 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R141	5 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R142	12 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R143	3 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Noise Less Resistor
R144	10 Ω ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R145	12 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Noise Less Resistor
R146	40 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R147	500 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R148	2 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R149	50 KΩ ½Watt 10% Noise Less Resistor
R150	100 KΩ Enclosed in CRSO-2
R151	15 KΩ Enclosed in CRSO-2
R152	100 KΩ Enclosed in CRSO-2
R153	2 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R154	50 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R155	2 MΩ Enclosed in CRS-10A
R156	1 MΩ Enclosed in CRS-10A
R157	2 MΩ Enclosed in CRS-10A
R158	50 KΩ Enclosed in CRSO-1
R159	50 KΩ Enclosed in CRSO-1
R160	50 KΩ Enclosed in CRSO-1
R161	100 Ω ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R162	1 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R163	1.5 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R164	600 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R165	150 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R166	39 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R167	30 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R168	3 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R169	30 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R170	200 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R171	200 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R172	1 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R173	1 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R174	3 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R175	8 Ω 10Watt Wire Wound Resistor
R176	500 Ω 1 Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R177	1 Ω 2 Watt Wire Wound Resistor
R178	3 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R179	600 Ω 15Watt Wire Wound Resistor
R180	15 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R181	6 KΩ 30Watt Wire Wound Resistor
R182	2 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R183	10 KΩ ½Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R184	100 KΩ 1 Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R185	3.9 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R186	10 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R187	10 KΩ ¼Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
R188	3.3 KΩ 2 Watt 10% Carbon Fixed Resistor
C1	10 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C2	50 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C3	0.002 μF 250 WV $+100\ -0\%$ Ceramic tubular
C4	0.001 μF 250 WV $+100\ -0\%$ Ceramic tubular
C5	0.001 μF 250 WV $+100\ -0\%$ Ceramic tubular
C6	10 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C7	0.002 μF 250 WV $+100\ -0\%$ Ceramic tubular
C8	2 pF 250 WV ±0.5 pF Ceramic tubular

Part No.	Nomenclature
C9	10 pF 250 WV ±0.5 pF Ceramic tubular
C10	20 μF 350 WV electrolytic Lug terminal
C11	0.01 μF 250 WV $+100\ -0\%$ Ceramic tubular
C12	0.002 μF 250 WV $+100\ -0\%$ Ceramic tubular
C13	0.01 μF 250 WV $+100\ -0\%$ Ceramic tubular
C14	0.01 μF 250 WV $+100\ -0\%$ Ceramic tubular
C15	0.01 μF 250 WV $+100\ -0\%$ Ceramic tubular
C16	0.01 μF 250 WV $+100\ -0\%$ Ceramic tubular
C17	0.01 μF 250 WV $+100\ -0\%$ Ceramic tubular
C18	100 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C19	50 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C20	50 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C21	0.01 μF 250 WV $+100\ -0\%$ Ceramic tubular
C22	40 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C23	0.01 μF 250 WV $+100\ -0\%$ Ceramic tubular
C24	0.01 μF 250 WV $+100\ -0\%$ Ceramic tubular
C25	50 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C26	50 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C27	100 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C28	0.02 μF 250 WV $+100\ -0\%$ Ceramic tubular
C29	0.01 μF 250 WV $+100\ -0\%$ Ceramic tubular
C30	100 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C31	400 pF 500 WV 10% Mica tubular
C32	50 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C33	0.01 μF 250 WV $+100\ -0\%$ Ceramic tubular
C34	0.05 μF 50 WV $+100\ -0\%$ Ceramic tubular
C35	0.01 μF 250 WV $+100\ -0\%$ Ceramic tubular
C36	20 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C37	100 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C38	3 pF 250 WV ±0.5 pF Ceramic tubular
C39	0.01 μF 400 WV 10% Oil tubular
C40	0.002 μF 250 WV $+100\ -0\%$ Ceramic tubular
C41	0.001 μF 250 WV $+100\ -0\%$ Ceramic tubular
C42	0.01 μF 400 WV 10% Oil tubular
C43	0.05 μF 400 WV 10% Oil tubular
C44	800 pF 400 WV 10% Oil tubular
C45	0.02 μF 250 WV $+100\ -0\%$ Ceramic tubular
C46	0.03 μF 50 WV $+100\ -0\%$ Ceramic tubular
C47	150 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C48	100 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C49	2000 pF 250 WV 5% Mica tubular
C50	1500 pF 250 WV 5% Mica tubular
C51	10 μF 12 WV electrolytic tubular
C52	1 μF 150 WV electrolytic tubular
C53	0.001 μF 400 WV 10% Oil tubular
C54	5 μF 25 WV electrolytic tubular
C55	0.01 μF 250 WV 5% Mica tubular
C56	3000 pF 250 WV 5% Mica tubular
C57	100 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C58	100 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C59	100 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C60	100 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C61	100 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C62	0.003 μF 250 WV $+100\ -0\%$ Ceramic tubular
C63	100 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C64	0.003 μF 250 WV $+100\ -0\%$ Ceramic tubular

MODEL 1000A

PARTS LIST

Part No.	Nomenclature
C65	20 μF 350 WV electrolytic Lug terminal
C66	0.01 μF 400 WV 10% Oil tubular
C67	0.01 μF 400 WV 10% Oil tubular
C68	82 pF 250 WV 5% Mica tubular
C69	510 pF 250 WV 5% Mica tubular
C70	430 pF 250 WV 5% Mica tubular
C71	82 pF 250 WV 5% Mica tubular
C72	20 μF 180 WV electrolytic tubular
C73	510 pF 250 WV 5% Mica tubular
C74	430 pF 250 WV 5% Mica tubular
C75	30 μF 10 WV electrolytic tubular
C76	450 pF 500 WV 10% Mica tubular
C77	450 pF 500 WV 10% Mica tubular
C78	800 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C79	800 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C80	0.006 μF 50 WV 10% mylar tubular
C81	0.025 μF 50 WV 10% mylar tubular
C82	0.01 μF 50 WV 10% mylar tubular
C83	30 μF 10 WV electrolytic tubular
C84	30 μF 12 WV electrolytic tubular
C85	30 μF 10 WV electrolytic tubular
C86	10 μF 12 WV electrolytic tubular
C87	0.05 μF 50 WV 10% mylar tubular
C88	100 pF 500 WV 10% Mica tubular
C89	0.01 μF 50 WV 10% mylar tubular
C90	0.05 μF 50 WV 10% mylar tubular
C91	30 μF 6 WV electrolytic tubular
C92	0.02 μF 400 WV 10% Oil tubular
C93	150 pF enclosed in CRSO-2
C94	0.001 μF 400 WV 10% Oil tubular
C95	20 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C96	0.003 μF enclosed in CRSO-2
C97	0.03 μF enclosed in CRSO-2
C98	20 μF 350 WV electrolytic Lug terminal
C99	0.03 μF 400 WV 10% Oil tubular
C100	0.01 μF enclosed in CRS-10A
C101	0.005 μF enclosed in CRS-10A
C102	0.005 μF enclosed in CRS-10A
C103	300 pF enclosed in CRSO-1
C104	200 pF enclosed in CRSO-1
C105	200 pF enclosed in CRSO-1
C106	0.2 μF 250 WV M. P condenser
C107	30 μF 6 WV electrolytic tubular
C108	20 μF 350 WV electrolytic Lug terminal
C109	30 pF 500 WV 10% Mica tubular
C110	0.5 μF 250 WV 10% M. P condenser
C111	0.3 μF 250 WV 10% M. P condenser
C112	0.3 μF 250 WV 10% M. P condenser
C113	20 μF 500 WV electrolytic Lug terminal
C114	30 μF 10 WV electrolytic tubular
C115	30 μF 12 WV electrolytic tubular
C116	30 μF 10 WV electrolytic tubular
C117	0.01 μF 50 WV 10% mylar tubular
C118	0.025 μF 50 WV 10% mylar tubular
C119	0.006 μF 50 WV 10% mylar tubular
C120	30 μF 10 WV electrolytic tubular
C121	10 μF 12 WV electrolytic tubular
C122	0.05 μF 50 WV 10% mylar tubular
C123	100 pF 500 WV 10% Mica tubular
C124	0.01 μF 50 WV 10% mylar tubular
C125	0.05 μF 50 WV 10% mylar tubular
C126	30 μF 6 WV electrolytic tubular
C127	0.001 μF 400 WV 10% Oil tubular
C128	150 pF enclosed in CRSO-2
C129	0.02 μF 400 WV 10% Oil tubular

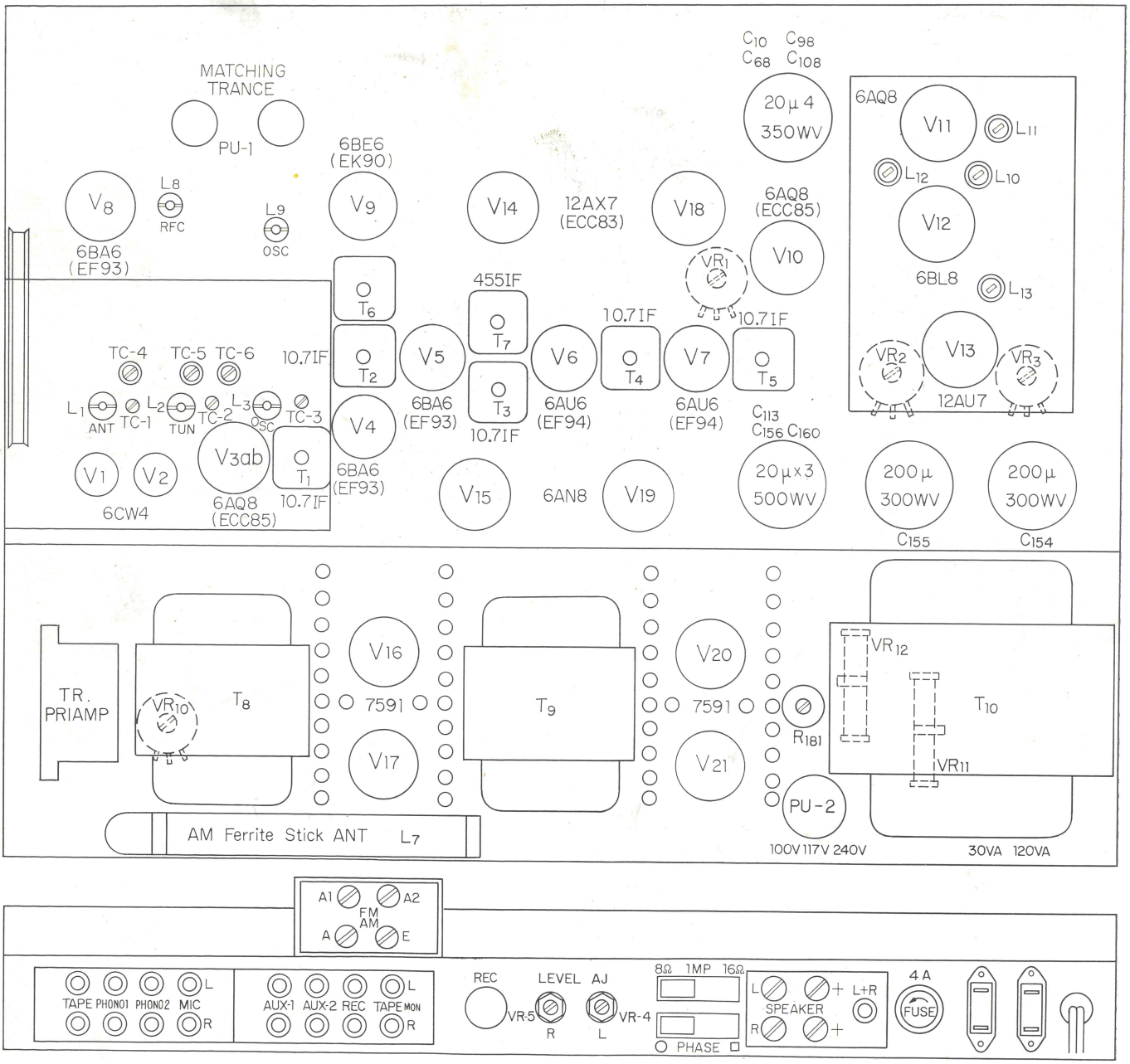
Part No.	Nomenclature
C130	20 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C131	0.03 μF enclosed in CRSO-2
C132	0.003 μF enclosed in CRSO-2
C133	0.01 μF enclosed in CRS-10A
C134	0.03 μF 400 WV 10% Oil tubular
C135	0.005 μF enclosed in CRS-10A
C136	0.005 μF enclosed in CRS-10A
C137	300 pF enclosed in CRSO-1
C138	200 pF enclosed in CRSO-1
C139	200 pF enclosed in CRSO-1
C140	30 μF 6 WV electrolytic tubular
C141	0.2 μF 250 WV 10% M. P condenser
C142	30 pF 500 WV 10% Mica tubular
C143	0.5 μF 250 WV 10% M. P condenser
C144	0.3 μF 250 WV 10% M. P condenser
C145	0.3 μF 250 WV 10% M. P condenser
C146	0.002 μF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C147	0.002 μF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C148	0.002 μF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C149	0.005 μF 500 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C150	50 μF 50 WV electrolytic tubular
C151	0.005 μF 600 WV 10% Oil tubular
C152	0.005 μF 600 WV 10% Oil tubular
C153	200 μF 25 WV electrolytic tubular
C154	200 μF 300 WV electrolytic Lug terminal
C155	200 μF 300 WV electrolytic Lug terminal
C156	20 μF 500 WV electrolytic Lug terminal
C157	20 μF 25 WV electrolytic tubular
C158	25 μF 50 WV electrolytic tubular
C159	200 μF 25 WV electrolytic tubular
C160	20 μF 500 WV electrolytic Lug terminal
C161	0.05 μF 50 WV $^{+100}_{-0}$% Ceramic tubular
C162	5 μF 25 WV electrolytic tubular
C163	0.01 μF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C164	0.01 μF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C165	20 μF 350 WV electrolytic Lug terminal
C166	100 pF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
C167	0.002 μF 250 WV 10% Ceramic tubular
VR-1	5 KΩ (B) Variable Resistor Driver type
VR-2	100 KΩ (B) Variable Resistor Driver type
VR-3	100 KΩ (B) Variable Resistor Driver type
VR-4	500 KΩ (B) Variable Resistor Driver type
VR-5	500 KΩ (B) Variable Resistor Driver type
VR-6	500 KΩ (A) Variable Resistor 24φ type (Roudness tup 120 KΩ)
VR-7, VR-8	1 MΩ (N) Variable Resistor 24φ friction type (Tone control)
VR-9	500 KΩ (A. C) Variable Resistor 24φ type (Balance control)
VR-10	5 KΩ (B) Variable Resistor Driver type
VR-11, VR-12	100 Ω HUM Balancer
VC-1	6～18 pF Variable Capacitor (FM. RF Tuning)
VC-2	6～18 pF Variable Capacitor (FM. RF Tuning)
VC-3	6～18 pF Variable Capacitor (FM. oscillator)
VC-4	8.8～328 pF Variable Capacitor (AM. RF Tuning)
CV-5	8.8～328 pF Variable Capacitor (AM. RF Tuning)
VC-6	8.8～328 pF Variable Capacitor (AM. oscillator)

MODEL 1000A

PARTS LIST

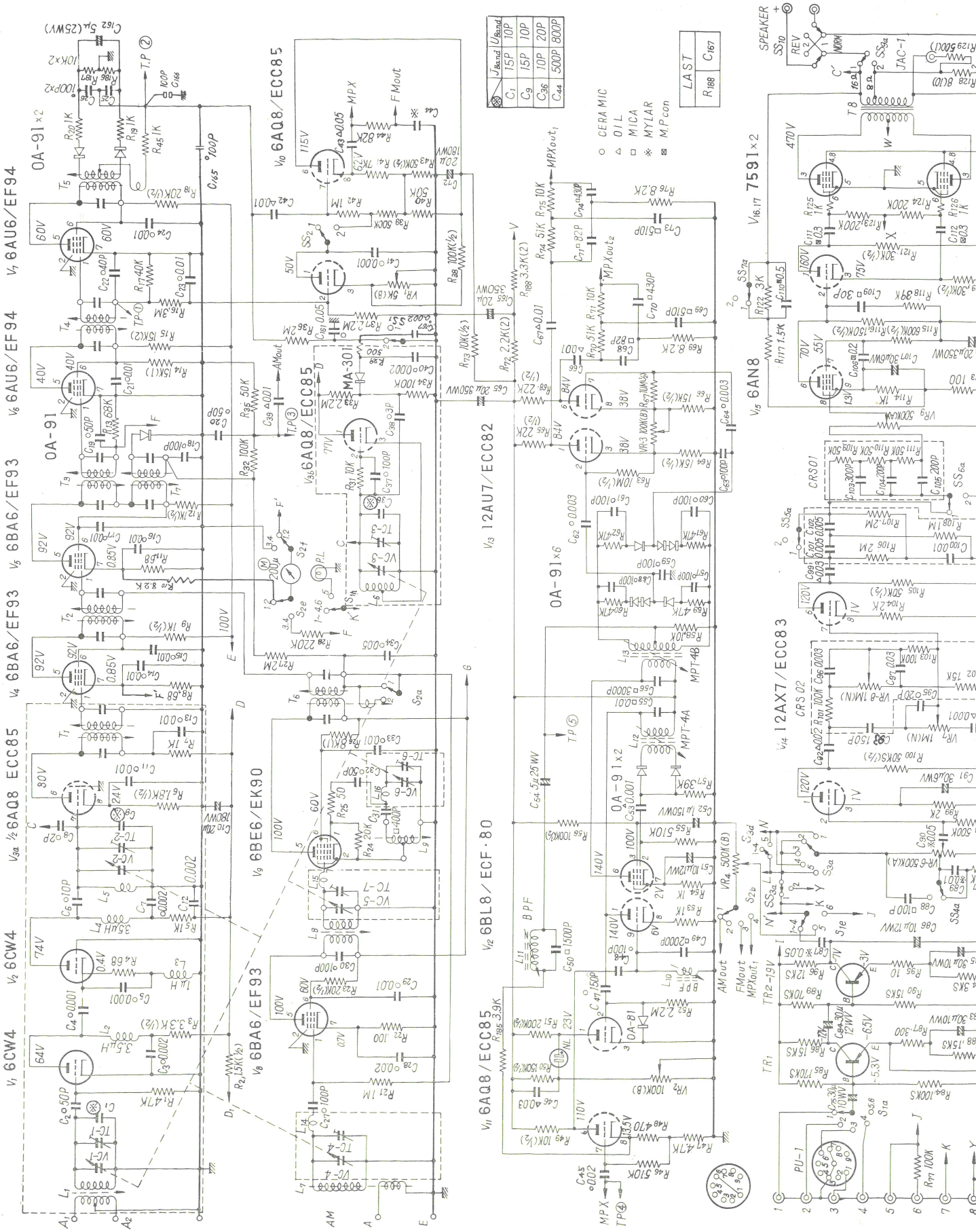
Part No.	Nomenclature
TC-1	15 pF trimer condenser
TC-2	15 pF trimer condenser
TC-3	10 pF trimer condenser
TC-4	15 pF trimer condenser
TC-5	15 pF trimer condenser
TC-6	15 pF trimer condenser
V1	6 CW 4 FM. RF. Amp
V2	6 CW 4 FM. RF. Amp
V3	6 AQ 8 (ECC 85) FM. oscillator & Mixer
V4	6 BA 6 (EF 93) FM. Ist. IF. Amp
V5	6 BA 6 (EF 93) AM. FM 2nd IF. Amp
V6	6 AU 6 (EF 94) 1 st Limitor
V7	6 AU 6 (EF 94) 2 nd Limitor
V8	6 BA 6 (EF 93) AM. RF. Amp
V9	6 BE 6 (EK 90) AM. convertor
V10	6 AQ 8 (ECC 85) Muting Amp
V11	6 AQ 8 (ECC 85) MPX. Amp & Indicator Amp
V12	6 BL 8 (ECF 80) 19 KC synchro & doubler
V13	12 AU 7 (ECC 82) Dual, out & deemphasis
V14	12 AX 7 (ECC 83) Pre Amp
V15	6 AN 8, Audio, Amp, Phase, splitter
V16	7591 Power Amp
V17	7591 Power Amp
V18	12 AX 7 (ECC 83) Pre Amp
V19	6 AN 8, Audio, Amp, Phase, splitter
V20	7591 Power Amp
V21	7591 Power Amp
TR1~4	transistor 2SB-381
L1	FM. Antenna coil FAC-1
L2	FM. RF coil 1 μH
L3	FM. RF coil 1 μH
L4	FM. RF coil 3.5 μH
L5	FM. Tuning coil
L6	FM. oscillator coil
L7	MW. Loop stick Antenna coil
L8	MW. RF. coil
L9	MW. oscillator coil
L10	MPX. coil MFC-5A
L11	MPX. coil MFC-5 B
L12	MPX. coil MPT-4 A
L13	MPX. coil MPT-4 B
L14	Filter coil 1 μH
L15	Filter coil 1 μH
L16	Filter coil 1 μH
L17	Heater Cralk coil
L18	Heater Cralk coil
L19	Heater Cralk coil
L20	Heater Cralk coil
T1	1 st FM. I. F. T 10.7 Mc/s
T2	2 nd FM. I. F. T 10.7 Mc/s
T3	3 rd FM. I. F. T 10.7 Mc/s
T4	4 th FM. I. F. T 10.7 Mc/s
T5	FM Discriminator transformer
T6	1 st AM. I. F. T 455 Kc/s
T7	2 nd AM. I. F. T 455 Kc/s
T8	output transformer (Primary 6 KΩ) (Secondary 8 Ω, 16Ω)
T9	output transformer (Primary 6 KΩ) (Secondary 8 Ω, 16Ω)
T10	Power transformer

Part No.	Nomenclature
SD-1B	Si, diode. AC (RMS) 180 V, ID 500 mA −65°C~100°C
OA-91	Ge, diode. VD =90 V ID =50 mA −55°C~75°C
MA-301	Variable capacitor (FM. AFC)
TC. O-2P	Selenium diode AC 45 V ID 25 mA
JAC-1	Head phone Jack
JAC-2	D. I. N Jack (tape recorder connector)
PU-1	input trans connector
PU-2	Power Adjustment for 100 V/117 V/220 V/240 V
NL	PL-21A Neon Lamp
PL	Pilot Lamp 6.3 V 0.15 A Fuse type 6.3 V 0.3A
F	Fuse 4 A
M	Tuning Indicator
S1(a~g)	Input Selector Y-4-8-6
S2(a~g)	Band Selector Y-3-6-4
S2(a~c)	Mode Selector Y-3-4-5
SS1	FM. AFC Switch
SS2	Muting Switch
SS3a, 3b	Tape Monitor Switch
SS4a, 4b	Loudness Switch
SS5a, 5b	Low Filter Switch
SS6a, 6b	High Filter Switch
SS7a, 7b	Presence Switch
SS8a, 8b	Speaker Switch
SS9a, 9b	Impedance Switch
SS10	Phase Switch
PS-1	Power Switch
CO-1, 2	AC, Receptacles

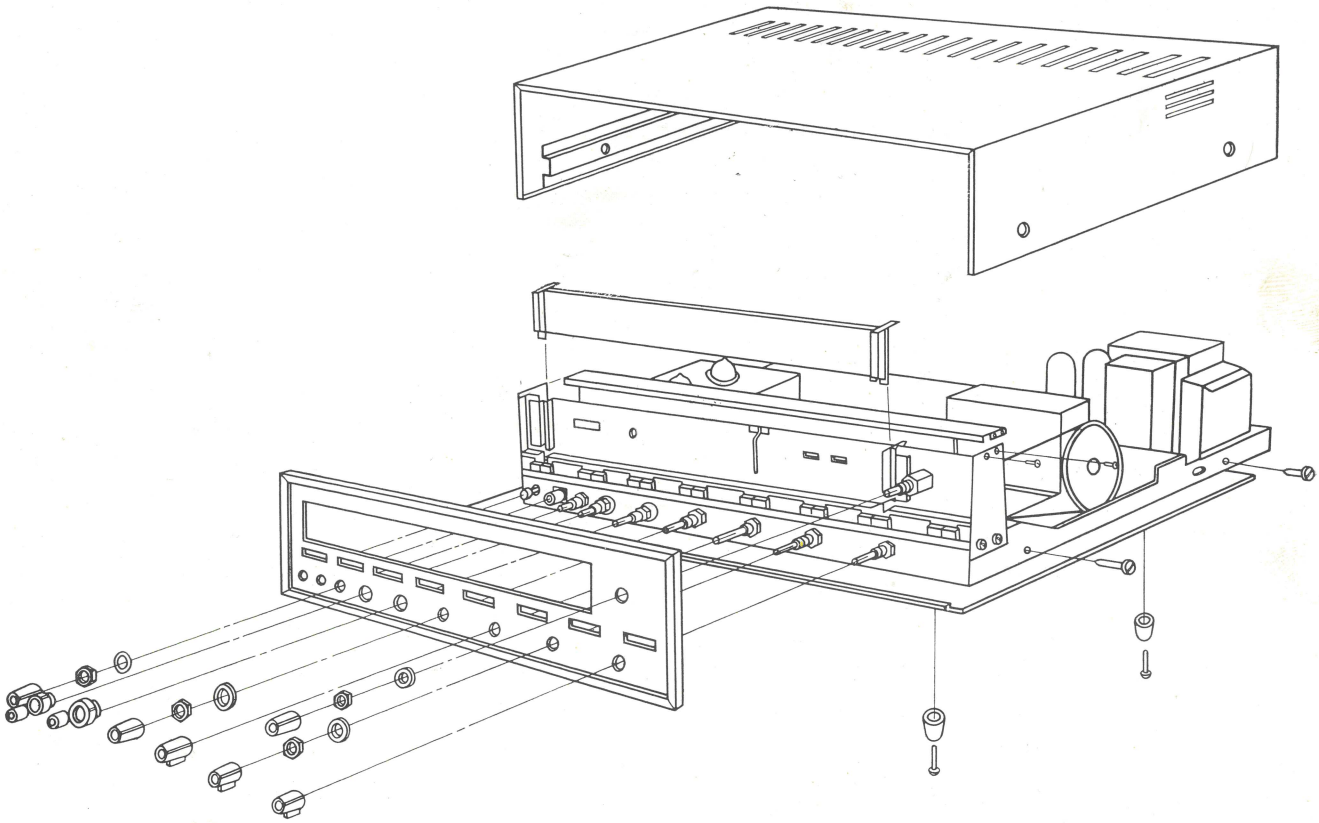

MATCHING TRANCE
PU-1
6BE6 (EK90)
V8
6BA6 (EF93)
L8
RFC
L9
OSC
V9
V14
12AX7 (ECC83)
V18
6AQ8 (ECC85)
V10
C10 C98 C68 C108
20μ4 350WV
6AQ8
V11
L11
L12
L10
V12
6BL8
L13
V13
12AU7
VR2
VR3
VR1
10.7IF
455IF
T6
T2
T7
T3
T4
T5
V5
6BA6 (EF93)
V6
6AU6 (EF94)
V7
6AU6 (EF94)
C113 C156 C160
20μ×3 500WV
200μ 300WV
C155
200μ 300WV
C154
TC-4 TC-5 TC-6
L1 ANT TC-1 L2 TUN TC-2 L3 OSC TC-3
V4
6BA6 (EF93)
V3ab
6AQ8 (ECC85)
T1
V1
V2
6CW4
V15
6AN8
V19
TR. PRIAMP
VR10
T8
V16
7591
V17
T9
V20
7591
V21
R181
VR12
T10
VR11
PU-2
100V 117V 240V
30VA 120VA
AM Ferrite Stick ANT L7
A1 A2 FM AM A E
TAPE PHONO1 PHONO2 MIC L R
AUX-1 AUX-2 REC TAPE MON L R
REC
VR-5
LEVEL AJ
R L
VR-4
8Ω 1MP 16Ω
PHASE
L SPEAKER R
L+R
4A
FUSE

MODEL 1000A

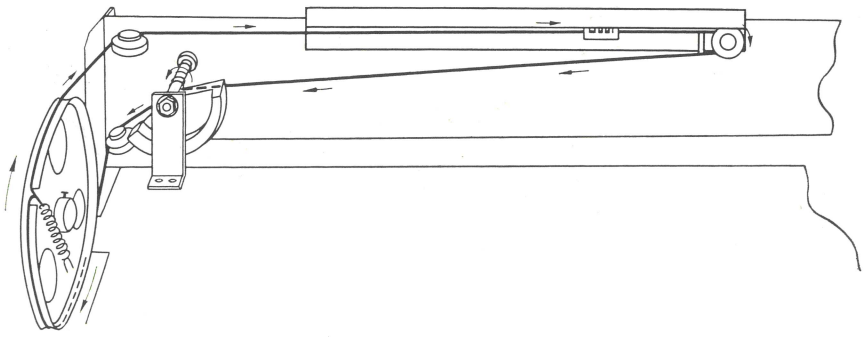
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



DISASSEMBLE REMOVALS



DIAL CORD STRINGS



sansui

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